

REMARKS

The newly amended range recited by claim 7 is found in [0050] of the substitute specification. Regarding new claim 21 see [0044] of the substitute specification. Regarding new claim 22 see [0042] of the substitute specification. Regarding new claim 23 see [0043] of the substitute specification. New claims 24-26 correspond to previously presented claim 20. Regarding new claims 27-29 see [0023]-[0028] of the substitute specification.

The rejection of claims 1-20 as anticipated by Nagami is respectfully traversed.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 8-11, 15 and 27-29

A proper rejection for anticipation requires factual support in the form of a reference disclosing all limitations of the rejected claim. Quoting from MPEP § 3121, "TO ANTICIPATE A CLAIM, THE REFERENCE MUST TEACH EVERY ELEMENT OF THE CLAIM." Here, claim 1 (and the claims dependent thereon) define the binder as comprising an "organic-inorganic hybrid resin." Here, in explaining the rejection (paragraph 2 of the office action), the Examiner ignores the recitation of an "organic-inorganic hybrid resin" and, therefore, has not stated a *prima facie* case for anticipation. In point of fact, Nagami neither discloses nor suggests an organic-inorganic hybrid resin.

Claims 7, 17-20 and 21-26

As explained in [0004], one problem in the prior art is that the particles contained in an anti-Newton ring sheet act as luminescent points, causing a phenomenon called "sparkles". As explained in [0051] of applicants' specification, in one aspect of the invention, applicants provide a relatively

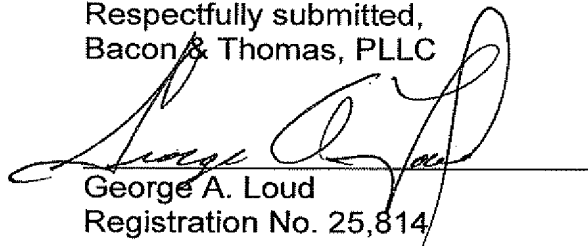
high degree of variation in size of the included particles, i.e. above the recited minimum of 30%, to minimize the "sparkles" phenomenon.

In contradistinction, Nagami does not mention "sparkles" and is totally unconcerned with that phenomenon. Further, Nagami "teaches away" from amended claim 7 in that Nagami expressly teaches that the invention disclosed and claimed therein requires "a narrow particle diameter distribution" and that the coefficient of variation of the particle diameter distribution "should be not more than 25%, preferably not more than 20%still more preferably not more than 10%." For this reason, Nagami does not support a *prima facie* case for obviousness of claim 7 and the claims dependent thereon.

In conclusion, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejection.

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Respectfully submitted,
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